



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

The
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
For the Year
1960

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Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
September, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1960. Firstly, I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk and the Senior Public Health Inspector and his Staff for the valued assistance and encouragement in the latter half of the year, when, during the illness and following upon the death of Dr. O'Grady, I was Acting Medical Officer of Health for the district. I was indeed fortunate in being able to draw on the fund of goodwill established by my predecessor.

The statistical details of the year's public health activities and events are tabulated and commented upon in the body of the Report so that I shall here confine my comments to general matters. The total population of 32,760 at mid-1960 represents an increase of 1,646 on the 1951 Census Return. Total births of 567 give an adjusted rate of 18.0 per 1,000 of the population; this rate is slightly higher than in recent years. There was a total of 14 infant deaths, (i.e., under 1 year of age) of which 11 occurred within a month of birth.

There was a rise in the total notifications of infectious diseases of 505, being an increase of 157 on the 1959 figures. This rise is substantially the result of an increased incidence of measles, and of the total of 352 cases of this disease, 333 were notified in the second half of the year. There was an unwelcome increase in the incidence of dysentery; this disease serves as a fairly sensitive index of the standard of community training in Food Hygiene and personal sanitary habits.

Following on the dramatic advances of chemotherapy in the immediate post-war years, the pattern of local and national mortality appears to have reached some stability in the past decade, and degenerative diseases of the heart and circulatory system, vascular lesions of the nervous system and cancer assume increasing relative importance as causes of death.

Facilities for immunisation and vaccination are now available against the following diseases:—smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. Unfortunately, with steadily declining incidence of these diseases, it is often difficult to maintain public interest in utilisation of these preventive measures. While many individuals will present themselves or their children for the first one or two immunisation procedures, too often they fail to return for necessary booster doses.

In concluding I must thank the staff of the Health Department for their assistance in the preparation of this Report, and I must also make mention of the retirement of Mr. Prenton who had done so much to establish and maintain the quality of this Annual Report. I hope that I will have the pleasure of a continued happy association with the District, the Council and its Officers.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1960-61

Chairman:

Councillor George R. Marlor

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Keith W. Taylor

Members:

Councillor Richard N. Hodgson, J.P.

Councillor Geoffrey B. Jackson

Councillor Sidney G. Jacobs

Councillor Frank Mellor

Councillor Harry Ogden

Councillor Christopher Shepherd

Councillor Arthur Tongue, J.P., C.C.

Clerk of the Council:

L. Stott, Esq.

STAFF

1960

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	TERENCE P. O'GRADY, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Died 31.10.60) Divisional Health Office, 'TYLON,' Middleton Road, Chadderton. Telephone No.: Oldham MAIn 6251/2.
<i>Acting Medical Officer of Health</i>	GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
<i>Senior Public Health Inspector</i>	JAMES MANN, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods. A.M.I.P.C.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i>	A. RENSHAW, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods. E. BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods. Smoke Inspec- tor's Cert. E. F. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods. Smoke Inspec- tor's Diploma. Until 31.3.60
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>	P. W. STANLEY
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	H. PRENTON.
<i>General Clerk/Shorthand Typist</i> ...	MISS B. GARSIDE.
<i>Junior Assistant</i>	B. STUTTARD

SECTION A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

Covering an area of 3,013 acres Chadderton is in the South East of Lancashire and near the Pennine Hills. The district is bounded on the South by Failsworth and Manchester, on the North by Royton, on the West by Middleton and on the East by Oldham.

In the northern part of the area the sub-soil is sandy but in the major portion of the district it is mainly of rock or shale with underlying clay and coal measures.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The closure of a number of cotton mills has in some ways affected the industrial character of the district, and many of the mills formerly used for cotton spinning have now been put to other uses. Industries now include, together with cotton spinning, electrical and light engineering, aircraft production, garment manufacturing, warehousing for mail order firms, manufacture of foam rubber, production of plastic products, and electronic equipment.

Many of the open areas in the Central and Western parts of the district are rapidly being developed for housing provision, but the Northern area, as yet, retains its semi-rural aspect.

A statement from the Manager of the Employment Exchange is to the effect that the improvement in employment prospects mentioned in the previous report continued during 1960. Short-time working was negligible and with a steady decline in the numbers of wholly unemployed persons, the position at the end of the year was generally satisfactory with only 1.2 per cent unemployment. This compared favourably with a Regional average of 1.5 per cent and a National of 1.6 per cent. Unsatisfied demands for skilled workers persisted throughout the period and it was indicative of the nature of the economy that in spite of the closure of mills during 1959, demands for cotton also remained unsatisfied. Diversification in the economy continued and that, no doubt, contributed much to the increase in employment opportunities.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

There are four parks with a total acreage of more than 38 acres in Chadderton and there are also children's playgrounds adjacent to many of the Council's housing estates. A bowling green is incorporated in an area bounded by old people's bungalows, and there are many football pitches maintained by the Council and leased to local clubs.

An area of 6.25 acres is also in course of development as a recreation ground.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	3,013 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1960)	32,760
Population (Census, 1951)	31,114
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1960 (according to rate book)	11,836
Rateable value	£584,467
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	£2,000
Number of inches of rain during 1960	34.58
Number of days on which rain was recorded	269
Number of hours sunshine during 1960	1401.68
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded ...	287
Month in which most sunshine was recorded...June—	291.4 hours
Day on which most sunshine was recorded, 24th May—	15.1 hours
Highest Temperature recorded during 1960, two days, 21st June, and 25th June—	81 deg. F.
Lowest temperature recorded during 1960, 7th December and 13th December—	24 deg. F.

Table I
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

1960

RATES	England and Wales (Estimated Population) 45,755,000	Chadderton (Estimated Population) 32,760	
BIRTH RATES.	1960	1960	Average Five years 1956-1960
Live Births (adjusted)	17.1	18.0	16.1
Still Births (per 1,000 total births)	19.7 (a)	19.0 (a)	18.5 (a)
DEATH RATES.			
All Causes (adjusted)	11.5	14.4	15.0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.075	0.03	0.09
Cancer (all forms)	2.16	1.95	2.3
Maternal Mortality	0.39 (a)	0.0	0.42
Infant Mortality	21.7 (b)	24.7 (b)	23.1 (b)
Neo-Natal Mortality	15.6 (b)	19.4 (b)	17.5 (b)

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Per 1,000 live births.

MARRIAGES

There is no Register Office in Chadderton and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. On this basis the total number during 1960 was 244, compared with 213 in 1959.

DEATHS

Causes of Death

Diseases of the Circulatory System	137
Cancer	64
Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System ...	72
Diseases of the Respiratory System	64
Accidents	10
All other causes	52
	<hr/>
	399
	<hr/>

Death rate 14.4 per 1,000

Table II**VITAL STATISTICS**

Population—32,760

(Registrar General's Estimate mid-1960)

*Statutory Data***LIVE BIRTHS**

Number—282 Males and 285 Females	Total	567
Rate per 1,000 population	Crude Rate	17.3
	Adjusted Rate	18.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births ...		3.3%

STILL BIRTHS

Number—2 Males and 9 Females	Total	11
Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births		19.0
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS		578
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under one year)		14

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		24.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		23.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births		52.6

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)		19.4
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EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)		17.6
---	--	------

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)		36.3
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MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

Additional Data

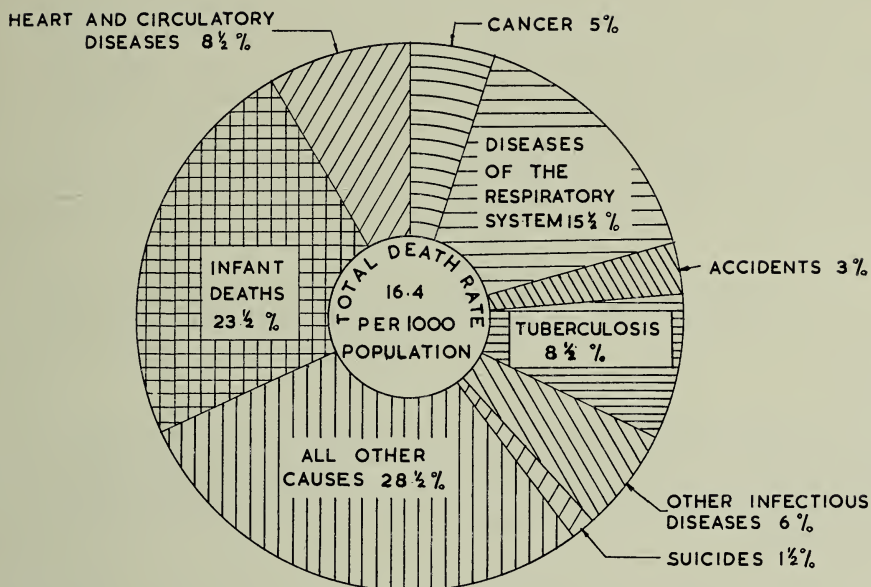
DEATHS	399
Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1960	
Crude Rate	12.2
Adjusted Rate	14.4
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE	0.03
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS DEATH RATE	1.95

Table III

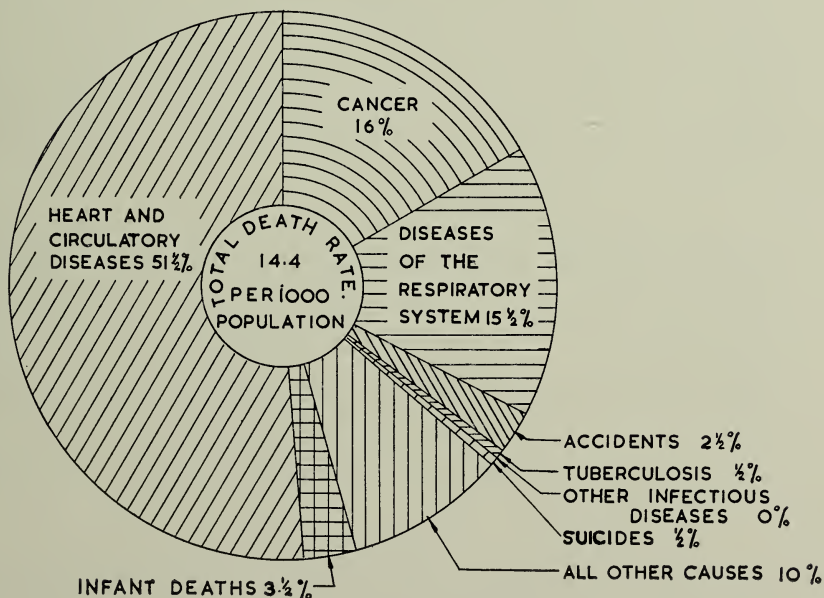
DEATHS (NET)—1960

Cause of Death	Total		
	Males	Females	1960
Tuberculosis of respiratory system...	1	—	1
Tuberculosis other forms	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasms, stomach	6	3	9
Malignant neoplasms, breast	—	7	7
Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	13	—	13
Malignant neoplasms, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	11	31
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	2
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of Nervous System ...	29	43	72
Coronary disease, angina	38	15	53
Hypertension with heart disease	3	3	6
Other heart disease	18	34	52
Other circulatory disease	11	15	26
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	9	8	17
Bronchitis	25	13	38
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	2	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	2	7
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	16	34
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
All other accidents	2	3	5
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Suicide	2	1	3
<hr/>			
All causes	213	186	399
<hr/>			

DEATHS CAUSES — 1910



DEATHS CAUSES — 1960



The deaths in Chadderton as shown in table III for the year 1960, were 399, giving an adjusted mortality rate of 14.4 per 1,000 of the population. In 1959 there were 420 deaths with a corresponding rate of 15.3 per 1,000.

The increasing importance of some causes of death can be best appreciated by studying the charts on the previous page. To understand the reasons for the changes that have and are occurring it is necessary, first of all, to make allowance for the gradual change in the age composition of the population. Whereas in 1901, persons aged 65 years and over amounted to 5 per cent of the total population of England and Wales, this proportion was about 12 per cent of the population in 1960.

The cause of death giving rise to much concern at present is Cancer. In 1960, nearly 100,000 people died from this disease and of these 22,000 were from Cancer of the lungs and respiratory organs.

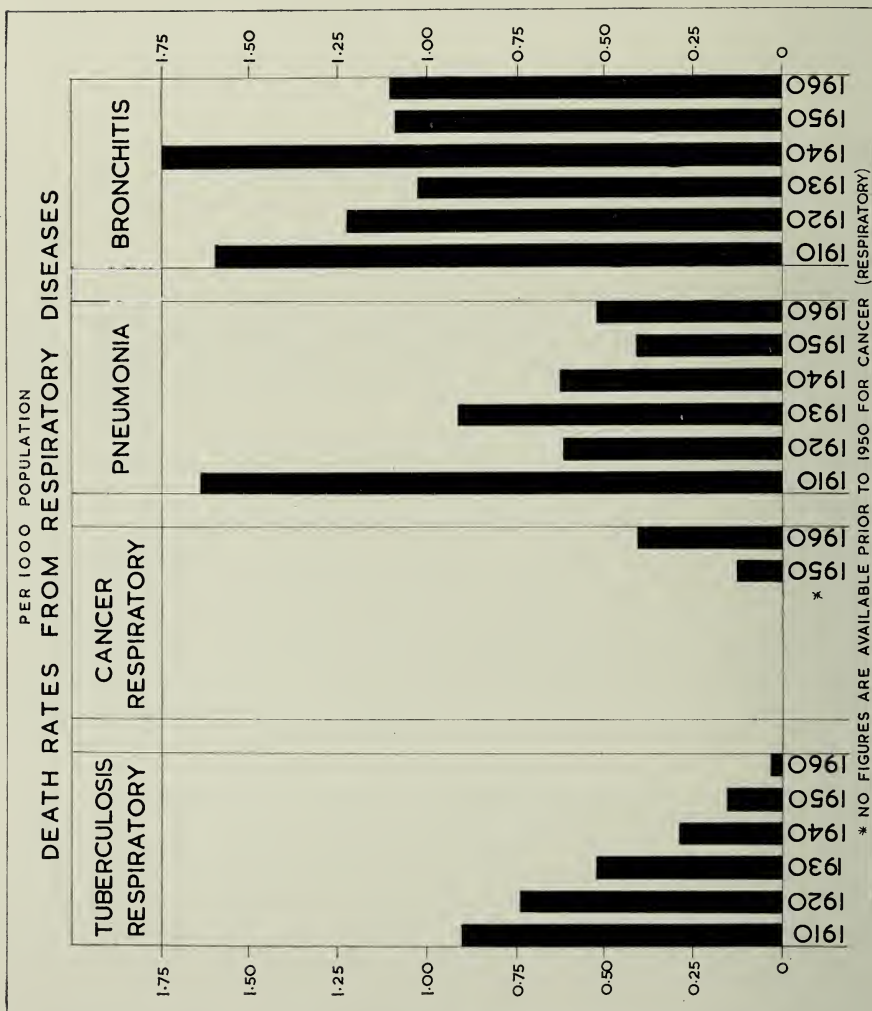
With the changing age structure of the population, degenerative diseases of the heart and circulation assume increasing relative importance as a cause of death, while Tuberculosis and other Infectious Diseases now form only a small segment of the picture of mortality.

More than 6,000 persons die each year in England and Wales as a result of accidents in their homes; of these about 700 are due to burns and scalds. For every seven deaths on the roads there are ten deaths from accidents in the home. The majority of fatal accidents occur in relation to the two extreme age groups, viz: Under 5 years and over 65 years. Regarding the young children, much can be done to educate them in road and home safety sense through the schools and the Health Authorities by means of publicity, exhibitions and practical demonstrations. As regards the old people the provision of specially planned housing will obviate many of the risks.

The diagram on page 16 illustrates graphically the changing mortality rates from the main classes of respiratory diseases in the District over the past 50 years. As will be noted the death rate from Tuberculosis has been reduced to a fraction of former levels as a result of the spectacular advances in therapy over the past twenty years. Cancer of the respiratory organs was seldom diagnosed until chest radiography was intensively used following the Second World War. Although it is generally conceded that there has been a real increase in the disease in the past 10 years, there is some dispute how far the increase reported is the result of better diagnostic services.

It will be noted that the mortality rate from Pneumonia decreased in the decades prior to 1950, with the introduction of sulphonamides and a number of potent antibiotics. The recent rise in mortality rate represents a different form of pneumonia affecting primarily the already debilitated.

The fluctuations in deaths from bronchitis is again explained by changes in the nature of the disease. Formerly, deaths were usually from the acute forms of this disease, while at the present day it is the chronic relapsing form of bronchitis which is the bigger problem.



AGES AT DEATH

	M	F
Under 1 year of age	6	8
1 to 4 years	—	1
5 to 14 years	3	—
15 to 24 years	2	—
25 to 44 years	7	4
45 to 64 years	71	33
65 to 74 years	48	54
75 to 84 years	56	67
85 to 94 years	20	18
95 years and over	—	1
	213	186
	399	

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal death occurred in the district during the year, but the tragedy of maternal death is under active review by the Ministry of Health, who instigates inquiries into all cases of death considered to arise directly or indirectly from childbirth.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

There were fourteen infant deaths giving a mortality rate of 24.7 per 1,000 live births compared with the figure of 21.7 for England and Wales. Seven of these deaths occurred in the first day of life.

Still births totalling eleven, gave a rate of 19.0 per 1,000. In contrast to the great reduction of infant mortality generally that has been achieved in recent years, there has been relatively little improvement in respect of infant deaths occurring in the first week of life. These, together with still births are classed under the title 'Peri-Natal Mortality'. The fall in the death rate in this 'peri-natal period' has been less than for any other period in infancy and childhood, due mainly to such conditions as prematurity and congenital malformations about which much basic information is still lacking.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (per 1,000 total births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)
1955	23	19	19
1956	23	15	22
1957	17	11	13
1958	13.6	23.6	29.5
1959	19.9	18.3	26.4
1960	19.0	19.4	24.7

The diagram on page 19 shows the changing age-pattern of mortality over the past 60 years.

Thus in 1900 some 30 per cent of all deaths were of infants under one year of age and only 12 per cent of deaths in the over 65s, who were numerically a much smaller proportion of the population. In contrast today only some 3 per cent of all deaths are in infants, and 67 per cent of deaths occur at the other age extreme. As is well known this much longer expectation of life brings in train fresh problems, with a much higher proportion of the population subject to the degenerative diseases associated with longevity.

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION OF DEATHS IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS

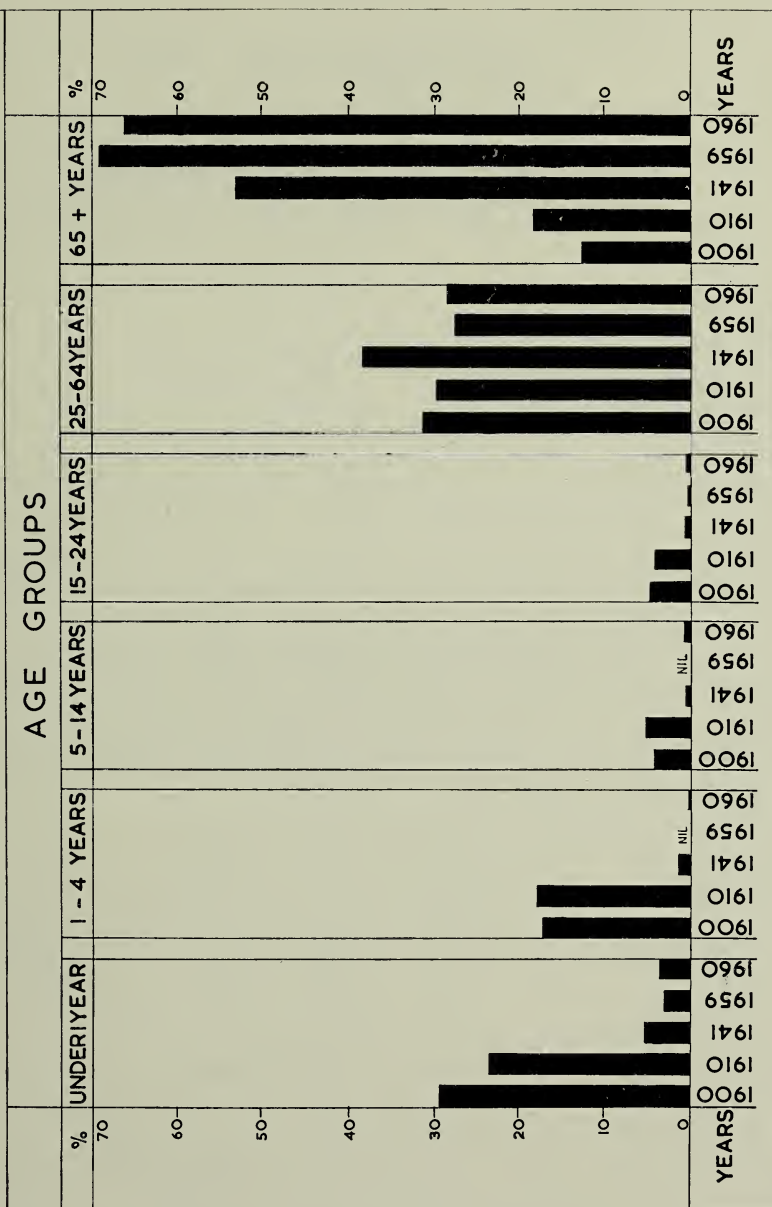


Table IV

INFANT MORTALITY —1960

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (i.e. Deaths under 1 month of age)

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 2 Weeks	2 to 3 Weeks	3 to 4 Weeks	Total Under 1 Month
Atelectasis ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	1	1	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations...	1	1	1	—	—	3
Prematurity ...	1	2	—	—	—	3
	6	4	1	—	—	11

INFANT MORTALITY (i.e. Deaths under 1 year of age)

Cause of Death	Under 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	4 to 6 Months	7 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	Total
Atelectasis ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Circulatory Disease	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
	11	2	—	1	—	14

SECTION B

Table V

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

COMPARATIVE TABLE, 1956-60

England and Wales (estimated population) 45,755,000			Chadderton (estimated population) 32,760			
	1960 No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 popula- tion	1960 No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Average over five years 1956-60	
					No. of Cases	Case Rate per 1,000 popula- tion
Typhoid Fever ...	89	0.002	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	239	0.005	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	630	0.014	—	—	1	0.3
Scarlet Fever ...	32,166	0.703	30	0.91	23	0.71
Whooping Cough...	58,030	1.268	5	0.15	19	0.59
Diphtheria	53	0.001	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2,954	0.065	1	0.03	1	0.03
Smallpox	1	0.000	—	—	—	—
Measles	159,314	3.482	352	10.74	244	7.55
Acute Pneumonia ..	14,543	0.318	5	0.15	7	0.22
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ...	258	0.006	—	—	1	0.03
(Non-paralytic) ...	125	0.003	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	145	0.003	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	43,269	0.946	88	2.69	91	2.82
Food Poisoning ...	7,722	0.169	5	0.15	6	0.18
Puerperal Pyrexia	8,807	0.192	—	—	1	0.03
Tuberculosis Respiratory ...	21,129	0.462	16	0.49	15	0.46
Other Forms ...	2,662	0.058	3	0.09	1	0.03

Table VI

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1960

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	30	—	1	7	19	3	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	352	18	87	113	131	3	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	88	5	19	8	21	8	4	17	5	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	5	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—										
Pulmonary	16	—	—	—	1	—	2	8	5	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
	505	25	112	129	173	17	7	27	14	1

MEASLES

During the year there were 352 cases notified. This shows an increase of 157 on the previous year's figure of 195 cases. Of the total, 333 were notified in the second half of the year. All but three cases were under 10 years of age. Again there were no deaths during 1960.

**Measles
352 cases**

Measles must still be regarded seriously and can be complicated with otitis media and bronchitis. It is therefore advisable to shield children from this disease until they have passed the early years of childhood.

WHOOPING COUGH

Only five cases were notified during 1960, which shows a substantial decrease on the figure of 21 for 1959. There is however no cause for complacency regarding the need to provide immunisation against this disease, as although deaths from the disease itself are uncommon, there is frequently residual lung damage apparent only in later years.

Whooping Cough
5 cases

SCARLET FEVER

There was little change in the number of cases notified during the year, 30 cases as against 31 cases during 1959. This also applies to the figures for England and Wales—32,166 cases in 1960, against 47,889 in 1959.

Scarlet Fever
30 cases
Erysipelas
1 case

Nowadays this disease almost invariably runs a mild course without the serious complications previously associated with it. There was one case of erysipelas during the year and this disease is due to the same germ as scarlet fever—the streptococcus. Thanks to new drugs neither of these diseases is any longer a serious menace to health.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

This condition is often caused by the same organisms as is responsible for scarlet fever and erysipelas. During the year no cases were notified of this potentially serious infection.

**Puerperal
Pyrexia**
No cases

DYSENTERY

There was an increase in the number of cases notified during the year, and dysentery must be regarded as a continuing serious problem to Health Departments and to all those dealing with children in nurseries and infant schools.

Dysentery
88 cases

Several investigations have indicated that symptomless excretors are common in outbreaks of this disease, although opinions differ on the role of symptomless excretors in the spread of this disease.

In nearly all cases the disease is mild, highly contagious and has considerable nuisance value. It can be said that the disease is spread from hand to hand, often by contamination from doors, lavatory seats, etc. Hand-washing after using the toilet and before handling food is of the greatest importance in limiting the spread of infection.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria has been notified in this district since 1949. Nevertheless the importance of persevering with the active immunisation of children against this disease must continue to be stressed, as only by maintaining a high proportion of immune individuals in the community, can it be kept permanently at bay.

Diphtheria
No cases

SMALLPOX

Again during 1960, the district remained free from smallpox. The danger of an outbreak of smallpox in this country is however still present, particularly with the development of world-wide air travel. Experience over the past years has shown the wisdom of vaccinating infants as a routine preventative measure, and while the acceptance rate of vaccination in this area is considerably higher than the national average it remains necessary to maintain and improve this position.

Smallpox
No cases

TUBERCULOSIS

Sixteen cases of respiratory tuberculosis and three cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year. The change in notification rates in recent years cannot be interpreted in isolation, as there has been an even greater change in the type of case now notified. Cases are now generally notified in very early stages of the disease, and largely on X-Ray evidence, rather than when showing the symptoms formerly associated with phthisis.

Tuberculosis
Respiratory
16 cases
Non-respiratory
3 cases

The graph on page 25 shows the trends in deaths and notifications over the past 50 years.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA

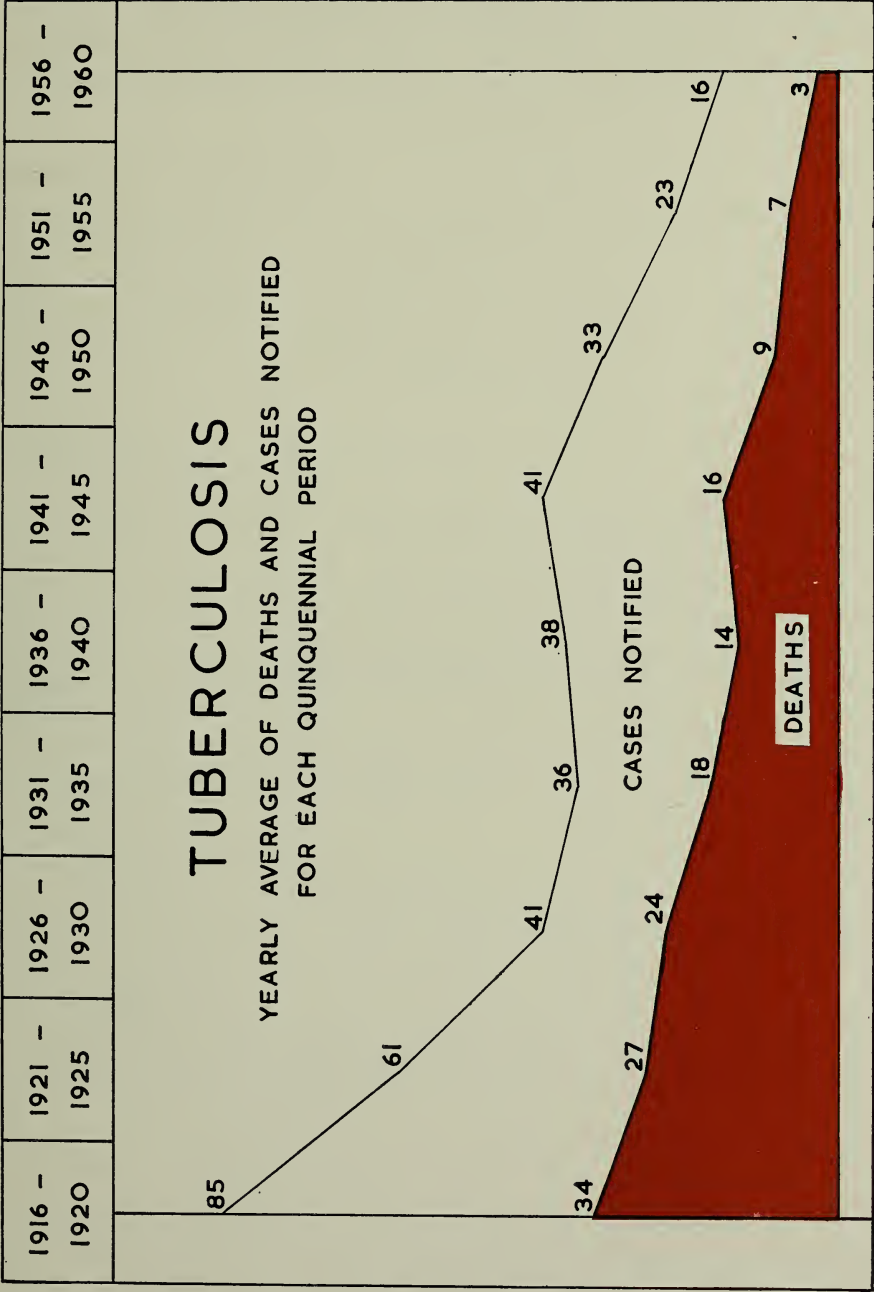
Only 5 cases were notified in 1960. The fact that there were 17 deaths from acute or primary pneumonia shows that notification of cases is still very far from complete. 'Broncho Pneumonia' is not notifiable and such cases are not therefore included here. Generally speaking this disease affects mainly the very young and the very old.

Acute Pneumonia
5 cases

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

No case of this disease occurred in the district in 1960, for the first occasion since 1955. Although the offer of vaccination was available to all persons between the ages of 6 months and 40 years, and vaccine supplies were good, there appeared to be a regrettable reluctance on the part of those beyond school age to avail themselves of this protection.

Acute
Poliomyelitis
No cases



FOOD POISONING

The 5 notifications of food poisoning were limited to three families. As mentioned in the last annual report, outbreaks are usually traced to circumstances in which meat products are inadequately cooked and afterwards re-heated or allowed to cool slowly.

Food Poisoning 5 cases

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose, Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Health Office is 'TYLON' Middleton Road West, Chadderton.

MATERNITY SERVICE

The midwives who served this area during 1960, are as follows :—

Nurse E. S. Mills, 1, Laurel Avenue, Chadderton	MAI 6765
Nurse C. J. Williams, 59, Owler Lane, Chadderton	FAI 3047
Nurse M. Grindrod, 1, Birwood Road, Crumpsall, Manchester, 8	CHE 4807

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinics

Eaves Lane	Thursday, 2—4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance every other Thursday)
Central	Monday, 2—4 p.m. (Doctor in attendance every other Monday)

The Health Education and Relaxation Clinic continued to be held every second Friday. This Clinic is still used by too few of the expectant mothers.

Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by the general practitioners as in former years.

Child Welfare Clinics

Sessions were held as follows :—

Eaves Lane Clinic—	Wednesdays & Fridays, 2—4 p.m.
Central Clinic—	Tuesdays and every other Thursday, 2—4 p.m.

Health Education, one of the main purposes of the Child Welfare clinics, was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets and booklets and by individual instruction given by the Health Visitors and Medical Officer.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

These clinics are held every morning at the Central Clinic from 9 to 9-30 a.m. to treat minor ailments in school children, who are brought by parents or referred from school. They do still seem to fulfill a need, but, as in former years, they do not deal with many cases.

Immunisation and Vaccination

The scheme for vaccination against smallpox and for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus continued throughout the year. The importance of smallpox vaccination does, perhaps tend to be forgotten now that 'polio vaccination' has had so much publicity. It is worth remembering that the ever-increasing speed of inter-continental travel makes the introduction of an incubating case of smallpox an ever present possibility. Infant vaccination also prevents most of the serious complications which can occur after primary vaccination in adult life, especially as the latter is very likely to be carried out in an emergency.

Poliomyelitis vaccination is available to those between the ages of 6 months and 40 years, but far too few of those beyond school age availed themselves of the opportunity to secure this protection.

Dental Clinic

Sessions are held every Monday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Alternate Tuesdays—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

At Eaves Lane Wednesday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Clinic

1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Thursday—1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Friday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Ophthalmic Clinic

The Consultant Ophthalmologist attends the Central Clinic every other Tuesday, 9 a.m. till 11 a.m. for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Normally children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by him to the local hospitals.

Orthopædic Clinic

The Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon attends the Central Clinic once every three weeks, to see children referred by the Medical Officer. She is assisted by the physiotherapist who visits once a week to give remedial exercises.

Speech Therapy

This clinic is held at Eaves Lane every Monday 9—12 noon, 2—4 p.m. Children requiring correction of speech defects are referred to the Speech Therapist by the School Medical Officer.

Chiropody

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Chiropodist, holds two sessions a week at the Central Clinic on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9-30 to 12-30. He also carries out foot inspections at local schools.

Miss I. Schofield, chiropodist, holds two sessions per week for old people at the Central Clinic and one session at the Eaves Lane Clinic.

Central Clinic—Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Eaves Lane Clinic—Friday, 9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Lip-Reading Instruction

Mr. J. J. Finnigan, the teacher of the partially deaf, again attended the Eaves Lane Clinic to give lip reading instruction to partially deaf children from Chadderton, Failsworth and Royton. He also performs routine audiometry at schools and also tests children referred to him by the School Medical Officer.

Lip Reading

Number of sessions	19
Number of attendances	49

Audiometry

Number of sessions	8
Number of attendances	75

Tuberculosis After-Care

Special Health Visitors are employed to visit patients in their homes to ensure that treatment prescribed by the Chest Physician is carried out, that every possible precaution is taken against the spread of infection and that where suitable, additional protection is offered to contacts in the shape of BCG vaccination.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14 provides the District Nursing Service. Three District Nurses and one State Enrolled Assistant Nurse are seconded to the Chadderton area. A male nurse is available for certain cases as required throughout the Division.

Details of cases attended by the nurses are given below :—

No. of individual cases attended	1,814
No. of day routine visits	11,950
No. of night routine visits	6
No. of casual visits	98

Home Help Service

This service is organised on a Divisional basis and supervised by a domestic help organiser. Help is provided in the home for cases of confinement and short illness of the housewife.

A major portion of the service, however, is devoted to the care of the aged, infirm, chronic sick and cases of sudden acute illness in the home.

HOSPITALS

General and Maternity

Most patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham hospitals, Oldham Royal or Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to either, Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester, if the severity of the infection requires it.

X-Ray Facilities

These X-ray facilities for chest cases are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are usually sent to the Pathological Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or the National Blood Transfusion Service, Royal Infirmary, Manchester. Almost all the pathological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester.

During the year 1,477 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 442 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms, 29 contained Salmonella Typhi-murium, 27 contained Salmonella Thompson, 5 contained Bacillus Coli, and in 1 heat resistant Clostridium Welchii was isolated. The remaining 973 specimens were negative.

One throat swab was also sent to the Public Health Laboratory but proved negative for Haemolytic Streptococci.

I am again greatly indebted to Dr. Parker, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their every ready help and co-operation given to my Department during the year.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the local health authority and these cases are dealt with on a Divisional basis. Those in need of help are put in touch with Moral Welfare Organisations and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

Illegitimate children are given special attention by the Health Visitors and if it is necessary to separate the child from the mother, officers of the Children's Committee of the County Council undertake the supervision of the child.

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential accommodation for aged persons in need of care and attention is provided in four divisional hostels, one of which is sited in Broadway, Chadderton.

As in previous years the demand for such accommodation is far greater than can be met and every endeavour is being made to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes.

For this reason the work of voluntary organisations is essential and indeed the ideal management is dependent upon a full and understanding co-operation of all organisations, Voluntary and Statutory, working towards the same end, namely, the happiness of the old folk.

In this respect Chadderton have a very active Old People's Welfare Committee, this is a fully representative body interested in the care of the elderly. Membership of this Committee includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors, Hospital Almoners, National Assistance Board, National Insurance and Local Authority Officials together with interested persons from Churches in the District. The Committee's aims are to relieve loneliness and further the health and well-being of those growing old, for this, a good visiting service is essential so that an ascertainment of the needs of the old people in the district can be readily found.

There are nine Over-Sixties Clubs in the district. These provide a weekly meeting place and are well attended and enjoyed by all.

Provision of a Central Club has not yet been completed, but it is hoped that completion of this project will be effected in the near future.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind, the deaf and those who suffer from other disabilities, such as the epileptics or the spastics. A register of handicapped persons is maintained and help is given to them directly and by co-operation with voluntary bodies.

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults and children come from hospital almoners, social workers or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, though assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes as a continuation of treatment for patients requiring same. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

NURSERIES

Day nurseries provide a useful service for mothers who go out to work, although the major share of the cost of the two County Council nurseries is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries three cotton mills in the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the mills.

	Brook Street	Coalshaw Green Road
No. of days nursery open during 1960...	245	236
No. of places available	8,085	7,788
Total attendances :—		
0—1 year	1,509	1,916
2—4 years	4,417	4,230
	<hr/> 5,926	<hr/> 6,146

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Chadderton patients are removed to hospital by the vehicles of the Lancashire County Council. The ambulance services are under Radio Control having the control centre at Radcliffe (Tel. : No. RAD 3021).

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

This Act is administered by the Lancashire County Council Children's Department, and the Chadderton district is served by the Area Children's Office at "Envile House", Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. The telephone number is ASHton 2933. The Department's main function is to care for children who, because of various family misfortunes, cannot be looked after by their own parents, and children who have been removed from their homes by a court order committing them to the care of the local authority.

The Area Children's Officer reports that :—

During 1960, requests for children to be received into care came from twenty-one families in Chadderton and these involved forty-two children in all. As in previous years efforts were made in every case to find an alternative solution which did not entail the child leaving home and in fact only six children from six families were received into care, of whom one child was committed by the Courts to the care of the local authority as a 'fit person.' Others were helped with the co-operation of the Home Help and Day Nursery Services. The majority of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the parents, mainly on the part of the mother, the father being unable to care and maintain his full-time employment, but it was disturbing to find two families deserted by the mother.

Only two enquiries from prospective foster partents were received from the Chadderton area during 1960, both of which were later withdrawn for personal reasons.

The Authority very carefully investigate all applications for fostering, and some applicants later realise that the implications of taking a child into their home are more difficult than at first anticipated, particularly as placements may involve a certain amount of re-arrangement in their homes. The Lancashire County Children's Committee continues to appeal for foster homes, by publicity through public and private meetings, various forms of advertisement and through numerous channels of contact within the area.

The Area Children's Committee meets monthly to review the progress of the work of the Department in this district. Chadderton U.D.C. continues to be represented by Councillor H. Shanley.

Regular meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee set up to deal with families in need of help and guidance are held, and those attending include the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Area Children's Officer, local N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, appropriate Health Visitor and School Attendance Officer, the Probation Officer and other interested persons. These meetings prove invaluable in dealing with families whose problems may concern various departments and call upon their respective resources.

Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
August, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and privilege to present to you the report of the work done by the Public Health Inspectors and the staff of the Public Cleansing Section of the Department during 1960.

The year began in an air of doubtful anticipation, in so far as it was then known a large number of people were objecting to the introduction of a Smoke Control Area in South Chadderton, and it ended on a note of achievement, the Order becoming operative on the 1st December, 1960, but the achievement brought with it some caustic comment together with some real antagonism. However, Chadderton's No. 1 Smoke Control Order was foundation for the ultimate elimination of smoke emissions in the area.

It was unfortunate that Dr. O'Grady was unable to see the Order become operative, and his death in October was much regretted.

The report of the County Medical Officer of Health upon an inspection of the Urban District was received during the year. As a result special reports upon water supplies to outlying farms and cottages and upon the abolition of waste-water closets were called for and submitted. Suggested improvements in both cases met with no success because of the financial implications.

There were some staff changes during the year as can be seen from the first pages of the full report, and for some considerable time the department was understaffed. Despite this, much of the planned programme was adhered to, but routine inspections suffered.

Comment on work done is found, as usual, under the respective headings of sections.

I must place on record my sincere thanks to all who have helped in the compilation of the statistical data of the report, and to those who have provided information not normally kept in office records. My thanks are also due to the Chairmen and Members of the Housing and Health Committees for the consideration shown throughout the year and to the Heads and members of other Departments who have helped this Department in various ways during the year, to Dr. Brackenridge for the way in which he co-operated upon his appointment as Acting Medical Officer and to the members of the staff of the Health Department for

the way in which they worked as a team. It would be remiss of me if I omitted to mention by name Mr. Harold Prenton, Chief Clerk who retired at the end of the year, and thanks are extended to him for the many years he served the Department. Forty years of service can be of great assistance when one is searching for information from the past, and his memory often helped the working of the office.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MANN,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

The following tables indicate a varied assortment of inspections and visits made by the Public Health Inspectors and some of them again receive mention in further sections of the report. The two tables are mainly related to what can be said to be the hum-drum work of the Department.

The work noted, however, is that which calls for attention, as in the remedying of defects a number of houses are once again brought to a reasonable state of habitation.

Table VII

Number of visits to cases of infectious diseases	149
Number of disinfections carried out	12
Re-inspections of notices served	1,875
Visits re vermin	147
Visits to factories	111
,, to stables and piggeries	13
,, re smoke observations	21
,, re Shops Act	147
,, to Schools	34
,, re drains and drain tests	1,417
,, to defective dustbins	611
,, re prevention of damage by Pests Act	403
,, re offensive accumulations	37
,, re water supply	26
,, re swimming bath water sampling	8
,, re Pet Animals Act	—
,, re keeping of poultry	6
,, re marine stores	6
,, re public cleansing	358
,, to tip and salvage depot	277
,, re atmospheric pollution	47
,, to rag flock premises	2
,, re storage of petroleum	8
,, re fresh water closets	235
,, re waste water closets	290
,, re sanitary pails	28
,, to tents, vans, sheds and fairgrounds	8
Interviews and other visits	733
Number of dustbins sold	187
Number of dustbins renewed	616
Notices Served	
Informal notices	149
Statutory notices	48
Statutory Notices	
Public Health Act, 1936	
Section 24	4
Section 39	12
Section 45	5
Section 47	2
Section 93	25

Notices Complied With

Informal notices	110
Statutory notices by owners	57
Statutory notices complied with by Council in default of owner	4
No. of summary proceedings taken	Nil

Table VIII

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED DURING, 1960

	Found Remedied	
Defective and damp walls	1	—
„ roofs	38	18
„ chimney stacks	8	2
„ pointing and brickwork of walls	16	15
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters ...	28	18
„ drains	44	44
„ waste pipes and channels	4	4
„ flashings	5	3
„ closets (fresh water)	8	—
„ closets (waste water)	27	23
„ dustbins	597	616
„ ceilings	5	1
„ plaster	21	18
„ floors and stairs	5	4
„ doors, windows and sashcords	29	33
„ sinks	1	1
„ kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues	1	1
Offensive accumulations	2	1
Miscellaneous	3	2

WATER SUPPLY

Only 16 houses in Chadderton are without an internal piped water supply and these are so situated that it would be difficult and expensive to provide the houses with water from a mains source.

Three water undertakings meet the supplies for the Urban District, these undertakings being Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department which provides water for the major part of the district, Manchester City Waterworks Department which supplies houses in South Chadderton near the Manchester boundary, and the Heywood and Middleton Water Board which provides water for houses in the Middleton Junction part of the district.

Rates for the supply of water to the various premises in Chadderton are collected by the Undertakings themselves, and they own and maintain the mains.

Shallow wells provide the supply for the 16 houses already mentioned, but it is hoped during 1961, that this number will be reduced, as some of the houses are included in the Council's Clearance Programme.

The County Medical Officer in his report recommended that routine sampling of the well waters be carried out. Following upon a further report covering the wells and presented to the members of the Health Committee in December this procedure has now been instituted.

Mention has been made in previous reports concerning the problem of a number of houses sharing a service pipe with the consequent result that, after a period, trouble arises when draw off is taking place at two or three houses at one time. The trouble has been aggravated in the older type of house because of the modern amenities introduced. To quote an example. A block of nineteen houses is supplied by one service pipe from one stop tap at the mains. Originally the houses had a waste water closet and one cold water tap to each house. As the years have gone by some of the houses have had hot water systems installed, bathrooms provided, and fresh water closets fixed. This has been done without any increase in the size of the service pipe. Consequently, if the tenants of two or more houses nearest the source of supply are drawing water together, the other houses have not an adequate supply during the draw off period.

The alleviation of the position presents some legal problems where a number of owners are involved, and it would appear the matter is one which can be only resolved by the Water Undertaking enforcing Section 42 of the Third Schedule of the Water Act, 1945. This may seem to be easy but again because of the costs that have to be borne some owner/occupiers would sooner put up with conditions as they are rather than meet the capital expenditure. It is thought that sooner or later the law will need to be invoked as in some parts of the district the problem is acute.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Rochdale Canal, the River Irk, the Wince Brook, Springbrook and Bower Brook are all watercourses which pass through the District and it cannot be denied that they are polluted. Most of them receive, at some point or other, storm water overflows from sewers both in and outside the district.

The effluents from the two sewage works in Chadderton discharge into the Wince Brook.

SEWERAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND DRAINAGE

It is reported by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor that during the year, 2,913 lineal yards of new sewer were laid in connection with housing development and private street works, and that 177 new houses were connected to the sewerage system.

He further reports that there has been no material change at the sewage works.

The inspection of drainage, where plans have been submitted for alteration or development, is done by the staff of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department. The Public Health Inspectors have the responsibility of securing any necessary repair or alteration

to existing drainage and in this respect 604 visits were made during the year. The examination of drainage systems is also one undertaken when rodent infestation has been reported.

A drainage labourer is employed in the Department, and he has the duty of the cleansing of choked drains unless it be that normal rodding or plunging cannot remove the obstacle. During the year attention was given to 287 choked drains, 358 choked waste water closets and 11 choked fresh water closets.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Table IX gives the number and types of closets in the district at the end of 1960. It will be noted that there are 1,675 waste water closets still in existence and this in the time when pride is taken in the advance of hygienic conditions. The Medical Officer of Health in the year 1900 reported that 'waste water closets are gradually being introduced and there are 200 or 300 now in the district and these are mostly working satisfactorily.' In 1910 the number had risen to 1,568, in 1920 there were 3,153, and in 1930, 3,158. It would appear that between 1920 and 1930 it was realised these closets were insanitary. Actually in 1930 of the 1,281 blocked closets needing attention, 1,256 were waste water closets. Those remaining today are still a source of nuisance, as evidence by the number requiring attention each year, and their abolition would be an achievement of which the Council could be proud.

Pleas have been made regularly during the past years, the County Medical Officer in his report states "the progress of the conversion of insanitary waste water closets to modern fresh water closets has been unsatisfactory," reports have been submitted to the members of the Council, but the question of the Council's financial obligation looms large, and the matter seems to be shelved year after year. It is hoped that soon authority will be given to have these closets abolished and modern hygienic standards adopted. It is claimed the matter is one of some priority.

The number of pail closets has been considerably reduced during the past two years because of the closure and demolition of houses, and this will further continue during 1961. Soon the only closets of this nature remaining in Chadderton will be those attached to properties without an adequate water supply and convenient sewer.

Table IX
Closet Accommodation—1960

Type of Closet	Converted to W.C. 1960	Number at end of 1960
Pail Closets	1	57
Waste Water Closets	111	1,675
Trough Closets	—	9
Fresh Water Closets	—	11,557
	112	13,298

DISINFESTATION AND RODENT CONTROL

All private houses are inspected for the presence or otherwise of vermin if the tenant is moving to a Council house, and upon the receipt of any complaint from the occupants of houses. Council houses are inspected upon change of tenancies, or again if some complaint is received. During 1960, 121 visits were paid to private dwellings and 26 to properties owned by the Council. 10 privately owned houses were found to be infested, and disinfestation was carried out in each case.

Notification was received from the tenant of one house that a large infestation of beetles was taking place, and on investigation it was found that these beetles were actually breeding in sacks which had previously contained meal and which were deposited in a factory adjacent to the house. The factory in question is used for cutting up of old sacking material and the manufacture of jute bagging and the like. The infestation was of such proportions that the Department could not deal with it, and the occupiers had to employ a firm specialising in disinfestation work to treat the whole of the factory. Much of the stock had also to be disposed of, but conditions had improved considerably, as the year closed. I mention this as an indication of how the system operates if industrial premises are involved.

Table X shows what was done with regard to Rodent Control, and indicates the visits to, and treatments carried out, at various types of properties.

The Rodent Operator also carries out the disinfestation work done by the Department. Tenants of houses are assisted in the eradication of all forms of insect pests, insecticides are provided, and rodent control is carried out free of charge, but charges are made for work done on business premises.

Table X
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
ACTION TAKEN—1960

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	21	11,836	1,546	13,403	32
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	1	260	34	295	2
(b) Survey under the Act ...	2	—	—	2	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	4	—	4	—
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	5	855	80	940	4
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	—	210	25	235	2
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	2	53	9	64	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the Local Authority	2	262	32	296	2
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	2	266	36	304	2
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

SEWER TREATMENTS—1960

Number of manholes in the district—1,273

	May	Aug.
Number of manholes baited	122	171
Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	—	55
Number of manholes showing complete take	31	16

PUBLIC CLEANSING

In 1955 the responsibilities for the collection and disposal of house refuse together with that of street sweeping became those of the Department. As each year passes it becomes increasingly evident that this service is one which is of great importance both to rate payer and councillor alike. The failure to empty a dustbin soon brings in a complaint, and the variety of goods now accepted as household refuse, and for which free collection and disposal is expected, has increased considerably. Better living standards, the desire for modern furnishings, the packaging of household goods, and the increased use of plastics have all brought in their train problems of the adequate disposal of discarded goods. The average contents of a refuse collection vehicle, and the vehicles specifically used for bulkier articles, causes one to wonder what will come next. Suites of furniture, pianos and cupboards of all types, once the goods sought after by the average broker, are now sent in for the Council's disposal. Some of the material is salvageable, but much of it has to be destroyed, and in order to maintain this service a further burden is placed upon the Department.

The service relating to the collection and disposal of house refuse has an establishment of men and vehicles as follows:—

	No. of			
	Drivers	Loaders	Others	Total
2 'Dennis Paxit' refuse collection vehicles 18/24 cu. yds. capacity bought in 1956	2	12	—	14
1 Dennis 7 cu. yd. capacity side loading vehicle bought in 1955...	1	4	—	5
1 'Karrier Bantam' side loading dual purpose vehicle bought in 1957	1	1	—	2
1 'Ford' 30 cwt. tipping lorry bought in 1951, fitted with new engine in 1958	1	1	—	2
1 Bristol Angle Dozer bought in 1960	1	—	—	1
Salvage sorting, picking and baling	—	—	3	3
Watchman at Refuse Disposal Tip	—	—	1	1
Relief loaders for refuse collection	—	—	2	2
				—
				30
				—

A regular seven day collection was maintained throughout the year except for holiday periods, but this collection proved difficult to maintain during the last two months owing to an accident sustained by one of the Dennis Paxit vehicles. It proved necessary to hire a vehicle in order that all branches of the service could function properly, and it became manifest that the provision of another vehicle was overdue.

The labour position was never a severe problem, and it may well be that some men are now looking for regular employment with a chance of keeping it for many years. Despite the varied complaints made about the men, it can be said they do a noble service, and, in the main, earn their wages.

The Muledozer was replaced during the year by a Bristol Angle Dozer and disposal of refuse continued on Crossley Bridge Tip. During the summer months tipping, however, was done in the disused lodges of what was formerly the Melrose Mill. Fencing had become dilapidated and it was considered expedient to fill in the lodges to prevent any drowning fatalities. Assistance was also provided to an industrial concern by the filling in of two lodges for which it had no further use. A start was also made in the filling of the mine shaft on Crossley Bridge Tip, but it will take some time before the shaft is completely filled as only certain types of material can be tipped therein.

The emptying of the 57 pail closets still in existence within the district was done each week, the contents being disposed of at the sewage works. Pails are emptied into a tank which is mounted on the Ford Tipping Lorry, and the tank is emptied into the sewer discharge point at the sewage works. It is not the most hygienic method of emptying the pails, but the small number left, and the fact that the number will be decreased further, does not merit the obtaining of a special machine.

Salvaging of waste paper, tins, rags, carpets and sacking, woollens, scrap iron and non-ferrous metals continued throughout the year. It would be wrong to argue that the rates benefited greatly, but who can argue as to the real value of a salvage scheme. The material salvaged is household and trade refuse necessitating collection and disposal, it can apparently be put to further use and therefore this should be done in peace time as well as during the war; the volume salvaged certainly saves a vast amount of tipping space which at present is at a premium, and finally, so far as Chadderton is concerned, the men receive a bonus which adds to their wages.

Street sweeping was done by a Karrier Yorkshire mechanical sweeper and collector so far as main thoroughfares were concerned, and side streets were hand swept, a staff of seven men being used. The contents of the orderly trucks were deposited at certain arranged points, and then transferred to the tip by loading into the Karrier Bantam.

DUSTBIN REPLACEMENT SCHEME

During 1960, which was the first full calendar year for the operation of the dustbin replacement scheme, 616 dustbins and covers were provided to householders at a rate borne charge. 187 dustbins and covers were sold to owners of new houses and to those requiring extra dustbins for trade refuse and the like.

Table XI

PUBLIC CLEANSING

DETAILS AS TO COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1960

No. of Motor	No. of dustbins emptied	No. of loads	Weight to tip			Average weight per load			Average No. of dustbins per load	
			tons	cwts.	qrs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.		
27	18,943	263	219	5	—	—	16	2.7	72.0	
28	152,199	1,480	1,673	10	—	1	2	2.4	102.8	
29	217,356	894	2,987	4	—	3	6	3.3	243.1	
30	174,510	697	2,268	—	—	3	5	0.3	250.3	
32	46,027	608	640	19	—	1	1	0.3	75.7	
KMV 982	645	9	7	18	—	—	17	2.2	71.6	
Hired Vehicle	8,240	120	118	—	—	—	19	2.6	68.6	
617,920			4,071	7,914	16	—	1	18	3.5	151.7

ANALYSIS OF LOADS, 1960

LOADS

4,071	Refuse collection.
108	Nightsoil to sewage works.
147	Road dirt from Orderly's dumps.
429	Ashes from Schools.
455	Covering material to Tip.
42	Delivery of dustbins.
356	Household refuse needing special collection.
239	Canteen refuse.
62	Condemned food to sewage works.
99	Ashes from Baths to Tip.
29	Library books to and from Branch Libraries.
1,017	Salvage collection.
397	Trade refuse taken to Tip.
92	Collection of waste for which special payment made.

7,543

Table XII

SALVAGE COLLECTION AND INCOME—1960

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Tins	61	3	—	—	214	6	5½
Paper	157	18	2	—	1,105	9	6
Rags and Woollens	11	2	1	18	80	8	10¾
Aluminium	1	—	—	4	116	17	7½
Lead	—	2	3	8	7	15	2½
Steel	4	7	—	—	32	8	3
Light Iron	3	17	1	—	12	16	—
Cast Iron	8	12	2	—	67	9	3
Brass	—	5	1	9	30	5	1
Copper	—	4	—	—	30	8	7
Mixed Scrap	—	—	—	12	—	13	6
	248	12	3	23	1,698	18	4¼

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As the year 1960 began the Council had been notified by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that a Public Inquiry would be held in relation to the Council's first Smoke Control Order. This inquiry took place on the 13th January and there were approximately 800 objections to the Order, but despite this the Minister confirmed the Order and it came into operation on 1st December, 1960.

It may be that the date of operation was ill-timed, it is a fact that there are those people who made no attempt to adapt fireplaces until very near the date of operation, and indeed orders for adaptation in some cases were not given until late in November, it is also a fact that there are those who object to anything new, but the net result was that December proved to be a month that will be remembered for a long time. Complaints of the lack of supplies of smokeless fuels, complaints that the 'stuff' would not burn and gave no heat, and in some cases a blatant defiance of the Order meant that the Department was kept very busy.

It is to the credit of the Council that members, despite criticism when the first order was made, resolved to go ahead with their plans, and the No. 2 Order which had been made late in 1959, was not revoked. However, there was further opposition by residents in the area and another inquiry was held on 5th May. The number of objectors was much less than that forthcoming in the No. 1 scheme, and it was noted, with some satisfaction, that the originators of previous objections were apparently losing heart. Confirmation of the No. 2 Order was received in November, and at the end of 1961, two orders covering 1,730 houses will be operative in Chadderton.

I suppose it is true to say that nothing of any worth is achieved without a struggle, and it may well be that before Chadderton is completely 'smoke-free' there will be many who will grumble, many who will object to having their set ways of house warming changed, and others who will make all forms of excuses for trying to evade smoke control, but there are many who will live to see the benefits of the work now being done, and future generations will thank those who despite opposition were prepared to carry on. It has always been the case in the realm of Public Health.

The survey of houses in the No. 3 Area was begun during the year and altogether 1,854 visits relative to Smoke Control were paid by the Inspectors and the Technical Assistant to houses in the various areas.

As was anticipated in the Report for 1959, thirteen cotton mills ceased to function as such at the end of March and consequently, there was a great reduction in the pollution from factory chimneys.

A new oil fired boiler plant, electrically controlled, was installed at one place, and as the year closed a number of boilers were being taken out at mills in the district.

The following table indicates the number of observations taken and the results obtained during the year. The Council continued its membership of the National Society for Clean Air, the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council and the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for Atmospheric Pollution.

SMOKE OBSERVANCE—1960

Number of half-hourly observations	21
Number of minutes black smoke	4
Number of minutes dark smoke	62
Number of minutes of slight or no smoke	564
Number of interviews and written notifications ...	3

Table XIII

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors), during 1960.

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	130	103	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises	16	6	—	—
	156	112	3	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defec- tive	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	2	-

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Whilst some of the premises formerly used for Cotton Spinning were closed at the end of March, as already mentioned, it was heartening to find that many of the buildings were soon adapted for other industries. This has meant some time being given to the problems arising from the alterations required but in the main there has been very little upheaval and the general pattern has been to use sanitary accommodation already existing.

The alterations have always been discussed between the Building Inspector of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department and a member of the Health Department prior to approval being given. This co-operation is much appreciated and helps considerably to smooth out difficulties that could otherwise arise.

Table XIII shows the number of visits paid to factories and workplaces during 1960.

SWIMMING BATHS

The plunge bath continues to be an attractive feature in Chaderton and the Baths Superintendent writes that 38,979 scholars in conducted parties attended during the year for swimming instruction.

The bath is 30 yards long, 10 yards wide and its depth is from 3ft. 6in. at one end to 7ft. at the other, the capacity being in the region of 90,000 gallons of water. The water is mechanically filtered once in every 3 hours and chlorinated by mechanical methods. Eight samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year and all were reported as satisfactory.

Housed in the same building are 6 slipper baths for males and 6 for females, and there were 1,201 occasions when Pensioners took the opportunity of using these amenities at the reduced charge.

The Public Washhouse, erected in 1955, has also proved popular. During 1960, 22,724 machine hours were booked giving a weekly average of 466. It can be seen that the washhouse serves a useful purpose to the locality.

SCHOOLS

The total number of schools in the District at the end of the year was 22. All the schools have fresh water closets, all have mains water supply, and all are provided with dustbins for refuse disposal purposes.

There remain a few schools where it cannot really be said that hand washing facilities are adequate, and there are some instances where yard surfaces are unsatisfactory.

During 1960, 34 visits were made by inspectors to the various schools in the district.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND MARINE STORES

No trades under this category are established in the Urban Area. The number of registered marine store dealers at the end of the year was 12 and 6 visits were made to premises where this work is carried on.

RAG FLOCK PREMISES

One upholsterer is registered for the use of rag flock, and there is one licensed manufacturer in the district. It has not been deemed necessary to obtain samples as the manufacturer submits samples regularly to the 'Prescribed Analyst' and the reports are accessible. The registered upholsterer uses little, if any, rag flock.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND CALCIUM CARBIDE

At the end of the year there were 39 licences in operation for the storage of petroleum and Calcium Carbide. Eight visits were made to storage premises and proposed storage premises during the year.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED, STORED OR SOLD

FOOD PREMISES

Temporary staff shortages and pressure of work in regard to Smoke Control Orders meant that during the year the same attention as hitherto could not be given to these classes of premises. Whilst it is true to say that nearly all the Food Premises in the district comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations so far as the provision of sinks, hot water, sanitary accommodation and the like is concerned it is only by regular routine visitation that a full standard of cleanliness can be achieved. When the Department is under-staffed then routine matters are those which suffer. This applied during 1960.

The closing of the Cotton Mills has reduced the number of canteens operating in the District, though it may be that, as new industries take over, the canteens will re-open and indeed have already done so in some instances.

The types of Food Premises are again tabulated, and the number of visits to various establishments listed.

Table XIV
FOOD PREMISES—1960

Type	No.	Visits
Canteens—Cafes, School Meal Centres	37	40
Bakehouses and Confectioners	25	29
Fried Fish Shops	23	18
Butchers	38	28
Grocers	127	137
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	32	76
Shops (selling ice-cream, sweets, minerals etc.) and Snack Bars	29	57
Dairies, Milkshops and Milk Purveyors	146	77
Licensed Premises	62	17
Slaughterhouses	2	236
Chemists	6	—

MEAT INSPECTION

100 per cent carcase inspection was made throughout the year at the two small slaughterhouses operating in the district.

The Council's Report upon Slaughterhouses was submitted to the Ministry in August, and his comments had not been received by December 31st, 1960.

Whilst the number of animals killed in Chadderton is not high, it is fair to state that the quality is of a good standard, and little trouble is experienced.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part within the district

Table XV
MEAT INSPECTION, 1960

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	264	133	12	1,707	118	—
Number Inspected	264	133	12	1,707	118	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	30	26	—	7	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	11.36%	19.54%	0.0%	0.41%	0.84%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	6	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.40%	4.51%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight Condemned—776lbs.

MILK SUPPLY

The Urban area is included in a Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, and consequently, only designated milk is sold.

There are no dairies at which the heat treatment of milk is carried on, and the supervision of the production and handling of raw milk is the responsibility of inspectors from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Figures are given of the number of distributors operating during 1960 and the licences issued. This will be the last time such figures will be quoted in this Report, as in 1961 the issuing of licences became the responsibility of the County Council.

Table XVI

No. of Milk distributors	146
No. of licences to retail pasteurised milk	25
No. of licences to retail sterilised milk	146
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk	5
No. of licences to retail tuberculin tested milk (pasteurised)	21

ICE CREAM

Most of the ice-cream sold in Chadderton is pre-packed and none is manufactured within the area. At the end of the year there were 92 registered premises, the ice-cream sold being in the main obtained from large firms who manufacture this commodity.

Of the 22 samples which were submitted for bacteriological examination all were placed in Grade 1.

SHOPS

The population of Chadderton being above 20,000 means that the Authority is responsible for the administration of the Shops Acts, both with regard to the hours of closing and the welfare provisions.

During the year 147 visits were paid to shops in the district, but no formal action was required in enforcement of the Acts.

It has long been recognised that where varying commodities are sold in one shop, the full requirements of the Acts are difficult to enforce, and this applies particularly to the shop attached to domestic premises and where no assistants are employed.

The accompanying table indicates the number and type of shops that there are in the urban area.

Table XVII

TYPES OF SHOPS

Bakers	25
Boots and Shoes	17
Butchers	38
Chemists	6
Chips and Fish	23
Clubs	15
Dairies	1
Drapers	30
Dry Cleaners	5
Fancy Goods	2
Florists	4
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	32
Grocers	127
Hardware	19
Hairdressers	19
Launderette	1
Newsagents	20
Opticians	1
Off Licences	12
Pet Shops	1
Plumbers	2
Public Houses	35
Radios, etc.	7
Second Hand Goods	1
Sub Post Offices	6
Sweets and Tobacco	14
Tailors	2
Taxis	1
Temperance Bars	2
Wallpaper	2
Watch Repairer	1
Wines and Spirits	1

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

The following table lists the varying foods condemned during 1960. In all cases the food was voluntarily surrendered by the retailer or wholesaler responsible. The usual practice for condemnation is one where the office is notified of doubtful food-stuffs needing further opinion, or where it is known the food is unfit but a condemnation note is required as a means of obtaining a credit note from the distributor. At the wholesale warehouses this can take up some considerable time because of the variety of goods and the number of brands involved, and in other towns the question of payment for such service has been raised. So far as Chadderton is concerned no charge is made.

The unsound food is disposed of either by burial or burning depending on the nature and the type of food.

Table XVIII

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1960

	lbs.	ozs.
Butter	11	8
Dried Fruit	1	4
Egg Frozen	166	—
Fish (tinned)	40	— $\frac{1}{4}$
Fruit (tinned)	1,035	5
Fruit Drink	2,400	—
Meat (tinned)	1,310	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk and Cream (tinned)	149	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Preserves (tinned)	37	7
Rice and Sago Puddings (tinned)	129	9
Salt	3	—
Soups and Vegetables (tinned)...	525	— $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 5,809	<hr/> 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>

FOOD ADULTERATION

The County Medical Officer has provided the following statement giving details of the samples taken for chemical analysis, and the results of such sampling.

Table XIX

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—1955

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION—1960

	No. of Samples taken
Aspirin Tablets	1
Beef Sausages	1
Borax B.P.	1
Cake Mix	1
Carrots (tinned)	1
Castor Oil B.P.	1
Chemical Food, B.P.	1
Custard Powder	1
Coffee	1
Flour	2
Fruit (Dried)	4
Fruit (Fresh)	2
Grapefruit Squash	1
Honey	1
Meat Pie	1
Meat (tinned)	1
Meat Pork Luncheon (tinned)	1
Milk Powder unsweetened	1
Milk	109
Olive Oil B.P.	1
Orange Crush	1
Penicillin Tablets	2
Pepper, white	1
Piccalilli	1
Pickles, Mixed	1
Pineapple Crush	1
Relish, Yorkshire	1
Sago	2
Salmon (tinned)	2
Sauce	2
Soup (tinned)	2
Soup Mix (dry)	1
Strawberry Cordial	1
Sweets	4
Tea	3
Treacle	1
Vegetables (canned)	1
Vegetables (dried)	2
Vitamin 'C' Tablets	1

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All the samples shown in Table XIX were reported to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

SAMPLING—1960

Type	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Salmon Tinned	Sample had taint of (Taste only) mineral oil. Mineral oil recovered 125 parts per million.	Referred to District Council
Salmon Tinned	Sample consisted of four cans. Two (both Code No. M.S. R2959) had a strong taint (odour and taste) of mineral oil. Mineral oil recovered 310 and 255 parts per million respectively. Other two cans (both Code No. M.S.R. 3009) had taint (taste only) of mineral oil. Mineral oil recovered 140 and 70 parts per million respectively.	Further to above sample
Sweets	Red sweets coloured by non-permitted colouring matter of the nature of Rhodamine B.	Packers communicated with and stock withdrawn from sale.
Sweets	Red component of colouring matter consisted of a non-permitted colour of the nature of Rhodamine B.	Stock withdrawn from sale. Same manufacturer as above sample
Sago	Consisted of tapioca.	Vendor notified
Parrish's Chemical Food B.P.	Should be labelled B.P.C.	Parrish's Food Vendor communicated with

SECTION F

HOUSING

Clearance of Unfit Houses continued during the year, but the rate of building new houses by the Council did not keep pace with the number of houses declared unfit, and consequently when the year ended there were families awaiting removal.

The clearance was effected in accordance with the programme first envisaged in 1952, and subsequent minor adjustments which have been made, but it is becoming apparent that, if the schedule is to be adhered to, the Council will be faced with more claims for compensation and payments for well-maintained properties. There yet remain odd blocks of houses which still need to be demolished, but most of the worst type of houses have now been cleared, and the position will soon be of clearance of the houses which, though unfit, are structurally of a better nature than those hitherto represented. In view of this it may be better to consider redevelopment areas, and the Council carry out the redevelopment rather than merely have houses demolished in small groups as at present is the policy.

During the year the following Clearance Orders were approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government:—

Drury Lane. No. 3	5 houses
Drury Lane. No. 4	5 houses
Alder Root. No. 1	6 houses
Under Lane. No. 4	5 houses
Simpson Square. No. 1 (After an Official Inquiry)	4 houses
Cobden Street. No. 1	5 houses

In addition voluntary undertakings were accepted from owners for the demolition of 5 houses, and demolition orders affecting 9 houses were made.

The tables following provide the statistical data relating to new houses, housing repairs, and houses demolished. Details concerning Standard and Improvement Grants are also shown.

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the provisions of the Rent Act of 1957, and actions taken under this Act are also listed.

Table XX

(a) STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	HOUSES	FLATS
(i) By the local authority	14	—
(ii) By other local authorities	2	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	161	—

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during this year :—

- (1) (a) Total no. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)... 2491
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 4366
- (c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 148
- (2) Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit Approx. 600

2. Houses Demolished :—
In Clearance Area :—

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	28	62	20
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

Not in Clearance Areas :—

- (4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 9 41 12

(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	5	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

3. Unfit Houses Closed :—

(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—	—
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	114	—
(2) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	52	4
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act), 1957 :—

	No. of houses (1)	No of separate dwellings contained in col. (1) (2)
Position at end of year :—		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—

No. of
occupants
of houses
in col. (1)
(2)

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year

— —

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 —Improvement grants, etc. :—	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
Action during year :				
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	34	34	—	—
(b) Approved by local authority ...	30	30	—	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d) Finally approved by Ministry ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Work completed	25	25	Nil	Nil
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(g) Any other action taken under the Act	Nil			

8. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

STANDARD GRANTS

ACTION DURING YEAR—1960

	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local Authority ...	118	118
(b) Approved by Local Authority ...	116	116
(c) Work completed	87	87

- (d) Remarks . . . It is worthy of note that Improvement Grants of both types are being taken up almost exclusively by owner-occupiers. Of all the applications for Standard and Improvement Grants approved during 1960, only 1 in each case related to the improvement of a rented dwelling.

RENT ACT, 1957

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

- (1) Number of applications for certificates 2
- (2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates 2
- (3) Number of decisions to issue certificates
- (a) In respect of some but not all defects 1
- (b) In respect of all defects 1
- (4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Nil
- (5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule Nil
- (6) Number of certificates issued Nil
- Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

- (7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates 4
- (8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ... Nil
- (9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection Nil
- (10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority 2

